

# HAZEL GREEN GENERAL.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbr'ing at His Back."

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

SEVENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892.

NUMBER 44.

## We Mourn the Loss of Profits.

GREAT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

## SALE OF CLOTHING

We are going to make some improvements in our store room after January 1st. The contract is signed and sealed with the contractors—consequently we are compelled to sell our stock or pack it away. We prefer selling it at a sacrifice.

### NOTHING RESERVED.

Every suit of Clothes, every Overcoat, every Pair of Pants marked in plain figures. We will just split them in half. This means 50 cents on the dollar. The cheapest sale of fine ready made Clothing in Kentucky.

Our business is not conducted by fakes and guessing schemes. The man that's selling watch chains on the street corner for \$1, throwing in a watch just to show his generosity, needs watching. "Bunco Stealers," "Rattle Dazzle" tricksters and green goods sharps always promise great returns from small investments. Intelligent minds are on to the racket, and take no stock in such humbuggery. 'Tis value they want.

100 CENTS WORTH OF GOODS

FOR 100 CENTS IN CASH

Is what we give the people. But at this sale

100 CENTS WORTH AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Every article in our establishment is ticketed at the lowest price possible. The stamp of durability is on every garment. If you have not dealt with us, ask your neighbor, who has. We invite you to our store, feeling assured that you will be pleased with our garments and satisfied with the matchless values we offer.

**L. & G. STRAUS,**  
LEADING CLOTHIERS,  
LEXINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

**WORMS**  
**WHITES CREAM VERMIFUGE**  
HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 20 YEARS  
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

## GRAND OPENING

AT THE

## English Kitchen,

No. 12, W. Short Street, : Lexington, Ky.

Regular Meals 25 Cents. Meals to Order at All Hours. Breakfast from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M. Dinner from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Supper from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. Oysters, Lamb Fries, Fish, Chickens and Quails a Specialty. Open from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CUS LUCIART, Proprietor.

## J. W. CRAVEN,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

**UNDERTAKER**  
—AND DEALER IN—  
**COFFINS, CASKETS,**  
And Trimmings of All Kinds.

As I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and at low prices, COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, from the cheapest to the very finest. I can furnish coffins cheaper than you can buy the trimmings. Price of Coffins from \$5 up. I have a fine hearse, and will deliver coffins cheap.

**FURNITURE : OF : ALL : KINDS : REPAIRED.**

**TOMBSTONES!** My arrangements are such that I can furnish Tombstones or very lowest prices. Very respectfully, J. W. CRAVEN.

### REVISING THE TARIFF.

Democratic Members Consider the Manner of Attacking an Evil.

There was an informal conference of a number of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington Thursday of last week, but upon a very general interchange of views nothing was done.

The majority, so far as can be learned, has not yet decided upon paragraphs of the McKinley tariff act to be first attacked. Mr. Springer had his free wool bill ready and its provisions were discussed informally. Subsequently, Mr. Springer said that as soon as an opportunity came, he would, on his own responsibility, introduce the bill in the House or refer it to the Ways and Means Committee. Its provisions are the same as those contained in the bill heretofore made public through the Associated Press, except that there are some slight changes made in the paragraph relating to wool waste.

The principal discussion was upon the probable effect on the revenues of various proposed tariff measures. The fact that the revenues and expenditures of the government now, according to Democratic assertions, show an excess of the latter over the former, must be taken into careful consideration. The majority of the committee say, in deciding upon any scheme for the revision of the tariff, and they will seek for estimates giving the effect on the revenues of the several tariff propositions. The assertion made in the Holman resolution that the treasury is bare is likely to have influence upon tariff legislation.

At the informal conference of Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to day it was agreed that the several bills which had been drawn up by various members of the House, and which were generally discussed and approved by the Democratic majority, should be introduced by their authors at once in the House, and referred to the committee. As a result of this agreement, and the conference with his Democratic colleagues of the committee, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, will to-morrow ask consent to introduce in the House the following:

"On and after the first day of October, 1892, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, timber, square or sided, wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oak blocks, black, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only in laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce logs. Provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them by any country whence imported, all articles embraced in this act imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law."

Mr. Bryan will also introduce three other bills making the following provisions, respectively:

"That binding twine for binding grain made in whole or in part from jute, hemp, sisal, manilla, sisal, or any other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, when imported from other countries shall be exempt from all custom duties."

"That, after the end of the present fiscal year barred wire of all kinds and iron rods for fencing shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the United States."

"That, after October 1, 1892, all salt, fine and coarse, in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, shall be admitted free of duty, at all ports of the United States."

### Notes from Auditor's Report.

The number of idiots supported by the State to June 30, 1890, was 1,353; the number in 1891, 1,395; an increase of 22 over 1890.

The amounts for support of idiots in 1890 was \$99,327.95; the amount paid in 1891 was \$91,432.45; \$7,895.50 less in 1891 than in 1890; caused by the counties being required to pay \$20 of each allowance, although the number of idiots in 1891 was 22 in excess of 1890.

The number of pauper lunatics outside of asylums in 1891, supported by the State, is 165.

Eighty-four idiots died from July 1, 1889, to June 1, 1891.

H. B. Lyon, superintendent branch penitentiary, was paid \$2,200 from July 1 to June 30, 1891. In 1889-'90, \$2,400 was paid for superintendency of this institution.

There were only five tavern licenses issued during the year 1890-'91, upon a license of \$10 each was paid into the treasury.

One hundred and five malt liquor licenses were issued during 1890-'91 at \$50 each.

Three hundred and eighteen spirituous and vinous liquor licenses were issued during 1890-'91 at \$10 each.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two vinous and spirituous liquor licenses were issued during 1890-'91 at \$15 each.

Thirty-two licenses to sell pistols and bowie knives were issued in Kentucky in 1890-'91 at \$50 each.—Frankfort Argus.

In condemning the vanity of women, men complain of the fire they themselves kindle.

### JUDICIAL REDISTRICTING.

How the Revisory Commission Has Figured Out the Problem.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Courier-Journal, under date of Jan. 13, says:

The Senate Committee on Judicial Redistricting held another session this afternoon. Before proceeding to business Chairman Gatch commented upon the importance of the undertaking with interest represented in all sections of the State directly involved, and recommended that it would be extremely proper to co-operate with the House Committee in determining upon a report. Mr. Garrison is Chairman of the House Committee, and he, with other members was consulted, and he agreed that it was best to work conjointly. What arrangements will be made to perfect this plan cannot be stated. It was concluded in a general way that the State should be divided into thirty judicial districts outside of Louisville and Jefferson county, which are to be allowed four judges. At present there are nineteen judicial districts in Kentucky, with several additional and special courts, as, for instance, the Common Pleas tribunal in Christian county.

The House Committee had already called upon the Revisory Commission before the Senate Committee met, and secured all the information that was to be had from that source on the division of the State. In the meeting that followed, common use was made of the facts, and they were variously but not approvingly discussed.

This is the way the commission had figured it out:

First Judicial District, 66,175 population—Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle and Ballard.

Second, 62,550—McCracken, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon and Crittenden.

Third, 62,695—Christian, Trigg and Callaway.

Fourth, 72,119—Hopkins, Caldwell, Webster and Union.

Fifth, 72,543—Henderson, Davies and McLean.

Sixth, 77,537—Logan, Todd, Muhlenburg and Boone.

Seventh, 60,620—Ohio, Breckinridge, Hancock and Meade.

Eighth, 65,864—Hardin, Grayson, Hart and Lenoir.

Ninth, 62,733—Warren, Edmondson, Simpson and Allen.

Tenth, 67,536—Barren, Green, Adair, Metcalfe and Monroe.

Eleventh, 64,331—Marion, Washington, Taylor, Nelson and Bullitt.

Twelfth, 60,605—Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Carroll.

Thirteenth, 55,246—Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine and Anderson.

Fourteenth, 66,930—Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Casey.

Fifteenth, 62,173—Pulaski, Wayne, Russell, Clinton and Cumberland.

Sixteenth, 57,540—Laurel, Whitley, Knox and Clay.

Seventeenth, 59,261—Rockcastle, Madison, Jackson, Owensley and Eccles.

Eighteenth, 68,106—Fayette, Clark and Bourbon.

Nineteenth, 68,418—Harrison, Scott, Owen, Grant and Gallatin.

Twentieth, 66,497—Boone and Kenton.

Twenty-first, 60,542—Campbell and Pendleton.

Twenty-second—Bracken, Mason, Robertson, Pendleton and Lewis.

Twenty-third—Bath, Rowan, Montgomery, Powell and Nicholas.

Twenty-fourth—Greeneup, Boyd, Carter, Lawrence and Pike.

Twenty-fifth, 41,905—Morgan, Wolfe, Lee, Magoffin and Breathitt.

Twenty-sixth, 49,505—Johnson, Martin, Floyd, Knott and Pile.

Twenty-seventh, 33,726—Letcher, Perry, Leslie, Bell and Harlan.

Four districts, the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first are allotted to Louisville and Jefferson county.

Of all the committeemen more than two were even favorably inclined to the Commission's diagram. In passing it may be remarked that in this matter there is an infinite variety of interests, political, judicial and personal, to be served and it is going to be the hardest matter in the world to draw the lines to suit everybody, or even a very limited per cent. of everybody, to be effected one way or another. There are now here who came to Frankfort mainly for the purpose of taking a hand in the judicial redistricting. They have their objects to attain, and these objects are, in many cases, diametrically opposite. Chances are inevitable, and it will be a long time before things are finally straightened out. About the only agreement so far reached is that there are to be thirty districts outside of Jefferson county. Kenton county wants to be a district itself, and so does Campbell.

### Oak Hill Stock Farm.

W. C. Rogers, of Lebanon, Ky., in ordering Queen's Ointment, adds following postscript: "It is the best thing I have ever used." This is the universal expression from Maine to California. For Cuts, Splints, Sprains, Windpuffs and Bunches it takes the lead.

Mrs. Emma Lumpkins, the well known dress maker at Ezel, Ky., now has a nice line of ladies' hats, and is prepared to do any kind of work in that line.

The Calhoun Courier has suspended publication.

### ESCAPED FROM MT. STERLING JAIL.

Logan Murphy, Under Sentence of Death, and Two Other Prisoners Escape.

Logan Murphy, who murdered his father, Isaac Murphy, in Magoffin county, in the Montgomery county jail for safe keeping, under sentence of death, awaiting the action of the Court of Appeals, and John Cassidy, of Menefee county, in jail for stealing and T. E. Biggs, of the world at large, held for forgery, broke jail here Wednesday night about dark.

By means of a piece of plank which they used as a pry, and tools given them from the outside, they succeeded in displacing the top of an upright stone dividing a window of the jail near the west outer wall on the south side, making an opening sufficient to squeeze through, and by "squirreling" along some ten or twelve feet, they reached the top of the west wall. From there they climbed or jumped down in the little alley at the rear of the jail office. Murphy went down the alley eastward, but his way was obstructed by tall fences and locked gates, so he turned, and entering the rear of the National hotel, came through that building to the front and ran down Maysville street to the Phoenix stables, where he was caught by Sam Rogers and others, and taken back to jail. Cassidy and Biggs climbed the fence at the front, near the corner of the jail office, and made good their escape. Murphy was armed with a knife, a dangerous knife, and was without a coat when caught.

Biggs is the man who forged English Anderson's name to check. He is the son of a preacher, and his lawyers have been setting on the nest of insanity in order to clear him. He is said to have planned the escape and directed the work. He may be crazy, but as Mat Scott remarked, "there is some method in his madness."

LATER.—Young Cassidy, after a sharp chase, was arrested by George and James Lee, on the Frasey Lick pipe, about four miles from the city yesterday morning, and was brought back to jail. He told them that the prisoners had outside help to escape. One Jim Boots, a negro who had formerly worked about the jail, gave them two chisels, a punch and a large knife, and by means of the chisel they cut enough from the top of the stone to remove it. The knife found in Murphy's pocket when caught is the knife handed in by Boots. He also stated that the Wigginton's and Cox and Keeton could have escaped, but refused to take advantage of the opportunity.—Sentinel-Deocrat, Jan. 11.

### THEY WANT BETTER PAY.

Fourth-Class Postmasters in Convention at Washington.

About 70 fourth-class postmasters representing twenty States met at Washington in national convention on the 14th inst. and effected a temporary organization by electing the following officers: President, S. G. Bennett, Kittingan, O.; Secretary, G. R. Garver, Strasburg, O.; Treasurer, W. A. Massaler, Lafayette, Mo., and a list of Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Siple, of Missouri; Knowles, of Illinois; and Hopkins, of Nebraska, were appointed a committee to prepare a bill embodying the views of the convention upon the subject of compensation of fourth class postmasters. Committees were also appointed to appear before the Senate and House Committees on Post-offices and Post-roads in the interest of the bill approved by the convention.

The bill, as finally agreed upon, allows 100 per cent. yearly compensation on the first \$100 in cancellations per quarter; on the next \$100 or less per quarter, 60 per cent; on the next \$200 or less, per quarter, 50 per cent, and on all the balance over \$400 per cent, in addition to the regular salary. The total compensation of any postmaster at any fourth class office shall not be less than \$25 per annum. The Postmaster-General is directed to allow for rent, light and fuel \$15 per year when the commissions fall below \$50, and in gradually increasing scale expenses are to be allowed the maximum of \$150. Clerk hire is provided for at the rate of from \$10 to \$30 a year.

### WICK KENDALL AT WORK.

For a Government Building for Mt. Sterling.

A Washington City dispatch to the Courier-Journal says: "Representative Kendall, of the Tenth Kentucky District, has several important bills for his district, which he introduced Monday morning. One of the bills in which he is very much interested is a bill providing for a \$200,000 public building at Mt. Sterling. He will have enough statistics from the leading citizens of Mt. Sterling," said he, "to convince the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that the government business is such as to warrant a public building for Mt. Sterling." Mr. Kendall has several bills in preparation asking for an appropriation for the Licking and Kentucky rivers, and to furnish the dam now being built on Big Sandy. The dam is now about two-thirds completed."

Mezgrinole, the only permanent cure for all forms of headache and neuralgia, relieves the pain in from 15 to 20 minutes. For sale on positive guarantee at THE HERALD OFFICE, or sent postpaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.

A big jail delivery was frustrated at Lexington by the watchfulness of the jailor.



## Hazel Green Herald.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, I I I KY.

### AN OLD RAILROADER'S STORY.

Kindly Acts, like Chickens and Evil Deeds, Come Home to Roost.

"I don't believe a good action goes unrewarded," said an old railroad man the other day to the writer.

"About twenty years ago I was shoveling black diamonds to boil the water in a locomotive on the Wabash railway between Lafayette, Ind., and Danville, Ill. Near Attica, Ind., there was an overhead wagon bridge across the track that had killed no less than five brakemen in five years, and one dark, stormy night, in coming down was killed. It happened to remember that we had a green brakeman ahead, who was unacquainted with the road. I spoke to the engineer about it, but he said: 'Oh, let him go; he's all right.' But I didn't feel like letting a fellow mortal take any such chances, and started back over the train, crawling from car to car in the Egyptian darkness, and came near being blown off several times. It was blowing green guns, and old No. 35 was fanning that train fifty miles per hour down the summit. Back twelve cars from the engine I found Brakeman No. 1, a tall, handsome man as you could find in a thousand, and he was twisting up the slack of those brake chains with neatness and dispatch, while the wheels made a regular torchlight procession along the rails. He was badly scared when he first discovered me by the light of his old lantern, crawling along the running board, with my face as black as the ace of spades from the dusty diamonds.

"Sit down! Sit down!" I cried, so loud that I almost imagined the whistle was sounding for Attica; and down he sat, so hard and quick that he hit his tongue, and the next moment we flew under the bridge, while his lamp seemed to burn brighter as it disclosed those heavy timbers over our heads that had killed many poor brakemen. He came near fainting when he clasped my hand, and we sat for several moments on the wet deck of the car, and neither of us spoke a single word, but we were in white around the eyes as the ghost of Hamlet's father.

"Six years afterward I was in Fort Wayne, Ind., at the Wabash depot, one morning, the most discomfited man on God's earth. I had been hurt on the road several years before, was unable to work, and was trying to get back home to old Lafayette, Ind., as I thought to die. I was hungry and tired, and didn't have a cent in the world, and to see the people step up to the lunch counter and call for hot coffee that was smelling to Heaven was enough to make any man go broke invalid crazy. I had begun to think that all my friends had been conveniently translated bodily from earth to Heaven, when a tall, handsome conductor, with a cap as manly as the one I had, approached me and inquired:

"Didn't you fire an engine about five years ago on the western division of the Wabash?"

"Yes," I replied, "and it was a sorry day that I ever went to railroadin'."

"No sir," he said, "and yet I thought his face began to assume the angelic."

"Well, I will refresh your memory. Do you recollect of risking your life one dark, stormy night in crawling over a freight gondola to get a green brakeman about a dangerous overhead bridge below Attica?"

"You bet I do! But you're not Billy the brakeman?"

"No sir! No more Billy in mine; it's Will—sweet Will—conductor on the 'through passenger,' and he broke into a musical laugh that nearly rattled the dishes on the lunch counter.

"The tears came to my eyes in spite of me, for I was weak, weary and heartless. He noticed them, and, clasping my hand, said in the sweetest words that ever fell mortal ears like a baby:

"Come, come! Shut her off and oil the valves," and he led me to a stool at the lunch counter and said:

"Now, you sit here and fill up. Let a few biscuits hit the chair and you will be all right again."

"He stepped into the dispatcher's office to get his orders, while I poured down coffee that would discount the nectar of the gods. He appeared in about ten minutes and said: 'All aboard for Lafayette!' took me by the arm and led me to a coach, and then stepped back to the platform and waved his meek salute at the engineer. I hurried up the seat when the train started to hide the tears that kept welling up in my eyes, and for the first time in twenty long years I could have cried like a baby. I believe in a special providence and that terrible night and the morning I was heartbroken. And Bill is still pulling a bell-cord in the vanished cars on the old Wabash."—Argentine Republic.

#### The Agent Lied.

Mr. Householder:—Are there any dark rooms in this flat?

Agent—No, sir; not one, sir.

Mr. Householder—Ah! I'm sorry; but it won't do, then. I'm an amateur photographer.—Puck.

"Mabel—'So their elopement was a failure, was it?' 'Sinister'; Yes; they got away, and were married.'—Town Topics.

### THE TREASURY REPORT.

#### A Patched-Up Affair That Reflects Discredit on the Administration.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury is a little more than a piece of patchwork made up from bureau reports. The secretary makes no serious attempt to discuss the questions of absorbing public interest, but with an American finance minister might be expected to deal at this time—the silver question, the question of national bank circulation and the tariff question. He has nothing whatever to offer on the silver question; in regard to national bank circulation he merely repeats and approves of the suggestions made by the comptroller of the currency, and what he has to say about the tariff is a disgrace to the official literature of the country and an insult to the intelligence of the people. Altogether, it is the least creditable document that has emanated from the treasury department within the recollection of men of three-score years.

In the formal statements and estimates with which the report opens there are variations from the usual form partly for the better and partly for the worse. A variation for the better consists in the introduction of a tabular exhibit of the increase and decrease in expenditures in the different branches of the public service for the last fiscal year as compared with the year before, going into details with sufficient minuteness to convey a good deal of information. Another variation for the better consists in the introduction of a detailed statement of the manner in which \$134,947,635 was applied during the year to the reduction of the public debt. On the other hand, a variation for the worse consists in the omission of the usual statement of receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the current year, with estimates for the remaining three-quarters. Instead of this we have an estimate, with very little detail, for the whole of the current year, followed by a mere summary estimate of expenditures for next year.

The secretary figures out a surplus of \$24,000,000 for the current year, taking no account of the sinking fund, and for next year, again taking no account of the sinking fund, he estimates a surplus of \$14,000,257. There is no separate estimate of the sums which will be required for the payment of sugar bounties and ship subsidies—items of considerable public interest just at this time. In order to make out his surplus the secretary estimates the customs revenue for this year at \$15,000,000, although the actual receipts for the first five months have been at the rate of only about \$170,000,000 for the year. If that should prove to be correct, the figure of \$15,000,000 would be cut down to \$9,000,000, assuming that his estimate is correct in other respects. His estimate of customs revenue for next year is \$15,000,000, which must be at least \$15,000,000 too high, judging from actual receipts under the new tariff. With this correction his entire estimated surplus, for next year, comes with it, for 1890, to a Presidential War.

#### A PRESIDENTIAL WAG.

Clever Turning of Phrases by the Republican Journal.

President Harrison has not heretofore been regarded as a man of satirical turn of mind. He has achieved, on the contrary, the reputation of being serious to the verge at times of dullness; and no one even of his bitterest critics would have ventured to speak of him as "sly" or "droll" or "wagish." Yet it is apparent from his recent message that he has a reservoir somewhere in the depths of his intellectual system of the driest kind of satirical humor.

All through the discussion of the McKinley act it will be remembered the president insisted with the author of that measure that the demand for cheapness in the necessities of life was unworthy the people of a great, strong, free nation; and that the mistaken ones who were making the demand were unworthy, not only of the blessings they had enjoyed, but of the more transcendent ones which the McKinley act contemplated showering on them. In a moment of inspired enthusiasm for the protective policy he evolved the sounding sentence, "the cheap coat argues a cheap man under the coat;" and a good many people who had no sort of idea what he meant accepted the phrase as the highest embodiment of political wisdom—though it is not recorded that they went around thereafter seeking for high-priced clothes.

Measuring by these facts in Mr. Harrison's career the remark in his message that "the tariff act of the Fifty-first congress is very favorable to its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use," one sees what a mad wag he is. His tariff has raised prices, but his tariff friends have been insisting that the tariff has raised prices, but has really lowered them; and the president cannot openly contradict them. In his dry way, however, he does contradict them and proves his consistency. He knows that the "average effect" of the McKinley tariff "upon articles entering into common use" has been to raise their price. This effect upon "cheap goods" theory is naturally regarded as "very favorable" because it prevents the people who use the articles from becoming "cheap" men and women, as they would have been the prices were lowered by the McKinley act. With every appearance of frankness he knows just what he means; but he knows very

well—the sly fellow—that most of those who read his message will understand him to mean that the prices have been reduced. He has probably been chuckling to himself for the past few days over the neatness with which he turned that phrase about "favorable effect" so as to make it harmonize with his campaign utterances and still not prick the current protectionist pretense as to the operations of McKinleyism.—Detroit Free Press.

### SPEAKER CRISP'S POLICY.

#### A Promise of Progress in the Direction of Tariff Reform.

Speaker Crisp could have taken no other means so effectually to inspire the confidence of the party than by a prompt statement that his own nomination and the defeat of Mr. Mills must not be regarded as a check to tariff reform. Immediately upon his nomination, Mr. Crisp, in his few words of thanks, said:

"I beg to say to you now, as I speak to you, my friends, since I am your speaker, that my election means no step back in the tariff question. I beg to say to you that there is in our party today no man who more earnestly believes in the democratic doctrine of tariff reform."

The democratic party, the people of the country, look to the majority of the Fifty-second congress to take positive steps toward tariff reform. The position of tariff taxation. No negative halt will meet public expectation. Furthermore, it is expected that the work of tariff reduction shall be prompt during the session so that the voters of the country may have ample opportunity to understand how the party proposes to apply concretely its principles. It will not be possible to pass a general tariff bill to supersede the McKinley act, desirable though such a measure undoubtedly would be, for between the house and such an enactment stands a republican senate and a republican president armed with the veto power. But in 1887 it was not possible to pass that measure and submitted it as the embodiment of its belief. It is equally incumbent now upon the party to frame a general bill and submit it to the country. Such a measure would and should not stand in the way of the enactment of individual measures to correct the worst of the specific abuses of the taxing power which McKinleyism has inflicted upon the country.

The democratic party will take Speaker Crisp at his word. It will look to him in the appointment of his committees and in the measures of control over legislation to promote tariff reduction by general and specific bills and to make tariff reform the issue of the present session of congress. In separate connection with tariff reduction are frugal expenditures, for if the amount of taxation is to be reduced, of course, outlay must be curtailed.—Albany Argus.

### NOTES AND OPINIONS.

—Mr. Harrison's message is ample proof that he has been hypnotized by Blaine, McKim, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

—Es-Speaker Reed's bet that he would make Speaker Mills throw the gravel at him before Christmas has been declared off.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—When Thomas B. Reed wants to speak the democratic speaker will cover his bald head with curls by recognizing him at once.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—If the democrats be such reckless destructives as the republican organs allege, every republican should be glad to separate himself from the party this year to permit a revelation of their real character and tendencies.—N. Y. World.

—Is it possible that the Blaine men of the Harrison men in Indiana are like their chiefs and understand each other perfectly? If so the art of dissimulation has been brought to perfection right here in Hoosierdom.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—To the republican partisans the house is merely a "banquet hall deserted," where they were wont to get together and swallow the arbitrary rulings of Tom Reed. They find themselves sadly out of place at the feast of reason which has begun.—Harvard Patriot.

—The republican Reed has had his picture removed to another part of the lobby, because it was in a bad light where it was first placed. If Reed could only get out of the bad light in which he placed himself, he would have less to fear than he has from the impartial judgment of history.—Brooklyn Citizen.

—According to the Philadelphia Press, the men Quay is setting up in Philadelphia for delegates to the Minneapolis convention are not quite such as a reputable community likes to have. The statement in the party is specially numerous about the degenerate Quaker City. Quay is not quite a model himself.—St. Paul Globe.

—Mr. Harrison and his administration have been so busy with themselves in their dealings with foreign governments. With Chili and Italy they play the part of a bargainer and bully. With England they determine upon arbitration. Established rules of action are not binding whenever they happen to conflict with the interests of Blaine and his man Friday in the Chilean league. But it would have been better for the president to have observed a semblance of respect for facts in making his statements in his message to congress.—Chicago Times.

### SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—One Sunday's census of church attendants in Liverpool gave 63,000 out of a population of 800,000.

—It will not be long before the type-writer will be introduced into the schools of Massachusetts.

—The Cowley Fathers, of whom Father Hall, lately in Boston, is one, are building themselves a new home in an old thirteenth century priory.

—The statistics of the British house of commons show that the annual revenue of the church of England from ancient endowments amounts to \$28,487,585.

—The statistics of the various departments at Harvard have just been compiled, showing a gain of 301 students over last year. The attendance at present in all departments is 3,023.

—Christ church (Episcopal) at Alexandria, Va., is undergoing a curious evolution. A few years ago its interior, which was very old-fashioned, was entirely renovated. The new church, however, proved unacceptable to a majority of the members, and now it is being changed back again to its former antique condition.

—The students of the university of Michigan had 108 more students than Harvard university, which had 9,232; but this year Harvard has 118 more than Michigan, which has 3,496. While Harvard has gained 201, Michigan has gained only 75. These two institutions of learning are the foremost in the country, so far as their enrollment books are concerned.

—A reference to the feminine students in Sage college, Cornell university, is made in the report of President Adams, who says: "A vast majority of the young women are not only earnestly devoted to the study of the great and noble purposes, but are also disposed on every occasion to exert their influence in behalf of a cultivated and useful life."

—No less eminent authority than Sir William Gill, of Great Britain, has said that the benefit derived from a university education such as girls get at Newnham and Girton makes them and their children stronger and healthier. Also that the percentage of childless marriages is less with the educated women and the percentage of children is larger in families where the women are educated.

—In Heidelberg all university students have been excluded from the theaters. This action was taken in concert by the city and university authorities, because the students have been taking possession of the theaters there and howling down every performance they did not like. The general public concluded that they had some rights against the student body, and were bound to respect. Hence the prohibition.

### WHERE SHE SOMETIMES FAILS.

Woman Not Yet Up to Man Even in Her Own Domain.

Of course it is rank reason to mention it, but does it ever occur to the advanced woman that, while as yet she has failed to do much for her country, she has done any of the professions or industries of man's province, whenever the man invades her domain he invariably excels her in skill and success? The woman doctor, the woman pianist, the woman yet the man cook is the greater, the better paid, the more successful than the woman. The greatest lawyer in the world, the greatest statesman, the greatest millionaire is a man, and the famous dress-maker is also a man. The best tailors for women are men, the greatest designers of house decoration, architects, and decorators are men, and the best housekeepers are men.

Of course the women will rise up in their wrath, but you ask any man who lives at a first-class club, managed entirely by men, if he can get the same comfort, the same excellence of cooking and variety of menu, the same absence of friction and annoyance, for the same amount of money, as he can get by the thoughtful, painstaking little wife in the world. In any household, if a man is allowed to have dominion over his own particular apartment, if he exercises his own unbiassed taste in furnishing and arrangement, you will invariably find that the man's room is the favorite place in the house, and that rarely the man permitted to enjoy it in peaceful seclusion. Why?

Because it is restful in coloring and has no glaring contrasts of tints. The chairs are comfortable when you sit in them, and attention is not vexatious to the shades. The lights are arranged so you can see to read or write if you like, and are not so buried in frills and millinery and frou-frou that their original purpose is lost. There are welcome space effects in the man's room—happy contrast with the cluttered, crowded confusion of the woman's room. Things are exactly where you can put your hands on them when you want them without any forethought. Nothing is in the way of something else. There are no knick-knacks to fall down and trap your feet. Everything has purpose. The pictures are hung where you can see them, and are worth looking at. The books are where you can reach them, and are books you want to read. The bits of bric-a-brac have a purpose as well as a history. The whole idea of the man's room is, in a word—comfort. The woman's room is, in a word—beauty. In searching after his ideal he most frequently attains the woman's ideal as well. The woman often misses both in striving after the one of lesser importance.—N. Y. Sun.



—the ordinary pill. Trouble when you take it, and trouble when you've got it down. Plenty of unpleasantness, but mighty little good.

With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, there's no trouble. They're made successfully of the original little Liver Pills, tiny, sugared, anti-bilious granules, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest and best to take. They cleanse and regulate the whole system, in a natural and easy way—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they *overcome* all give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

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## "German Syrup"

"We are six in family. We live in a place where to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. It has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where you use German Syrup, you will find it is used to have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this."—John Jones.

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G. G. GREEN, Sole Man for Woodbury, N.J.

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

Scott & Bown, Chemists, 139 South 5th Avenue, New York.

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BOILING WATER OR MILK.

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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough.

ASTHMA CURED

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough.

**ONE GOD.**

---

**There Is No War Between Ledgers and Bibles.**

Dr. Talmage's text Sunday was: Proverbs iii, 6: "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

There is no war between religion and business, between ledgers and Bibles, between churches and counting houses. On the contrary, religion accelerates business, sharpens men's wits, sweetens acerbity of disposition, fills the blood of phlegmatics, and throws more velocity into the wheels of hard work. It gives better balancing to the judgment, more strength to the will, more muscle to industry, and throws into enthusiasm a more consecrated fire. You can not in all the round of the world show me a man whose honest business has been despoiled by re-

We are under the impression that the Mol and top of business life are a prison into which we are thrown, and that we must fight our way out. I have seen a man go through a great deal of suffering and strife before he was unlearned a man goes through to contend. I shall show you that business life was intended to be a place of rest and repose, and that God for grand and glorious ends has made the world for the use of man. I helped to say what I want to say. I shall rub some of the wrinkles of care out of your brow, and unstrap some of the burdens from your shoulders, and I shall lead you to an abstraction. Though never having been in business life, I know all about business life. In my first parish at Belleville, N. J., ten millionaires were made up of New York merchants. Then I went to Syracuse, a place of intense commercial activity, and then I went to the city of merchants of that city, then I went to the city of no businessmen on earth, and for more than twenty-two years I have stood in this position. I have seen a great deal of suffering and strife, and I have seen the majority of whom are business men and business women. It is not an abstraction to which I speak, but a reality with which I am

Now, my brother, why did God put you in that school of energy? Was it merely that you might be a yardstick to measure cloth, or a steelyard to weigh flour? Was it merely that you might be better qualified to chaffer and higgie? No. God placed you in that school of energy that you might be developed for Christain work. If the undeveloped talent in Christian churches of to-day were brought out and thoroughly harnessed, I believe the whole world would be converted to God in a short time. There are so many deep

tion, and every bale of cotton, and every rasin cask, and every tea box, and every cluster of bananas is so much literature for a business man. Now, my brother, what are you going to do with the intelligence? Do you suppose God put you in this school of information merely that you might be sharper in a trade that you might be more successful as a working?

Oh, no; it was that you might take that useful information and use it for Jesus Christ. Can it be that you have been dealing with foreign lands and

was so worn out by hardship and exposure he soon after died. Oh, if some of the bank bills that come through your hands would remember that they have passed through the hands of a man who would have been a tragedy eclipsing any drama Shakespeare, mightier than King Lear or Macbeth.

As I go on in this subject I am impressed with the importance of having more sympathy with the business men. It is not a shame that we, in our pulpits, do not oftener preach about their struggles, their trials and their temptations? Men who toil with the hand are not apt to be despised as those who toil with the brain. The farmers who raise the corn and the oats and the wheat sometimes

— You can cheat most people some of the time; you can cheat some people most of the time; but you can't cheat all the people all the time.—Abraham Lincoln.

**STATIONERY.** Writing Papers, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, &c., for sale at this office. Ladies' Note Paper only 10s. a quire. Call on us when you need stationery.



# HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, - - - Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:  
Friday, - Jan. 22, 1892.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1892.

War talk is again overshadowing everything else here, and nine people out of ten, who are informed on the question, believe that war will be declared against Chili within less than thirty days. The administration was led to believe by the Chilean Minister that his government was on the eve of offering satisfactory reparation for the insult to this country, and for that reason the correspondence and the President's proclamation was not sent to Congress last week, as was the original intention. But there is to be no more temporizing, and the correspondence and proclamation is to go to Congress as soon as Judge Advocate General Feltus, of the Navy, completes the taking of the testimony of the sailors of the Baltimore, and the talk of Congressmen leaves no doubt of the reception it will meet in Congress.

Representative Jerry Simpson made a very shrewd attempt to obtain official recognition from the Speaker in favor of the People's party when the agreement was made that each party should be allowed two hours for debate on Mr. Holman's resolution that the judgment of the House is against the passage of any bill aiding in any manner private enterprises, and against the appropriation of any money, aside from that necessary to keep up the work of the departments, by asking if that arrangement included two hours for the People's party as well as for the Democratic and Republican parties. The Speaker made a diplomatic escape from the dilemma by saying that he assumed the division of time would be between those in favor of the resolution and those against it. The resolution was adopted yesterday, and puts an end to the hopes of those who had been expecting appropriations for various things. It is thought many will decide in favor of the Supreme Court so the effect that a witness cannot be compelled to give testimony that will criminate him, will seriously hamper the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as it is regarded as next to impossible to prove violations of law without being able to compel the shipper and the railroad men, suspected of violating the law, to testify. An attempt will be made to remedy this very serious defect in the Interstate Commerce law by Congressional legislation.

Representative Foster, of Ohio, evidently remembers a statement made last summer by Secretary Foster to the effect that a large number of Customs collection districts in New England might be abolished at a great saving to the government and without injury to the service, for he has introduced a bill for the reduction and consolidation of Customs collection districts in all parts of the country, which he says will, if enacted into a law, increase the efficiency of the service and save \$178,000 a year.

The friends of free coinage were delighted by the statement of Senator Morgan that he had made an examination of the question propounded by Senator Stewart, and agreed with that gentleman in believing that the law of 1837, authorizing the free coinage of silver, had never been repealed, and was today the law of the land.

Representatives of the labor organizations are urging Congress to support the eight-hour bill, introduced in the House by Representative McMill, of Missouri. This bill was drawn by the labor men, and it provides that no employer of labor engaged in government work shall permit his employees to work more than eight hours a day.

Representative Jerry Simpson wants an investigation made of the workings of the Agricultural department, and Secretary Burk expresses the wish that Mr. Simpson's resolution will be adopted by Congress and the investigation be most searching in its character, as he is anxious for everybody to know what his department is doing for the farmers and how it is doing it.

Senator Teller has introduced a resolution providing for an international conference with so many of the countries interested as shall accept the invitation of the United States for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement on the money question, as represented by silver. He gave notice that while the free coinage advocates favored such a conference, and hoped for good results from it, they would not cease their efforts to bring about free coinage. As this conference was recommended in the President's annual message, and has been endorsed by some of the leading Democrats in the House, it is fair to assume that Senator Teller's resolution or a similar one will be adopted. What its result will be upon the silver question in this Congress is not yet apparent.

The talk of members of the House Committee on Patents indicates that the voice of the inventor of the country has at last been heard, and that a bill making it a penal offense to willfully infringe a patent will shortly be reported to the House. It should have been done years ago.

## An Explanatory Epistle.

CAMPTON, KY., Jan. 16, 1892.

EDITOR HERALD.—By request of Mr. C. C. Williams, who accompanied me to northwest Texas last September, I write this letter. He asked me to say that your Campton correspondent was mistaken when he quoted him as having said "that Kentucky was the best State in the Union and that Wolfe was the best county in the State." He says that he never made any such statement to your correspondent or any other person, but had frequently said that he liked northwest Texas better than any country he ever saw in the mountains. I do not suppose that Mr. Williams would have cared to have been quoted as having said that Kentucky was the best State in the Union, but to have been quoted as having said that Wolfe was the best county in the State seemed to him to be too ridiculously ignorant to go to the public with out its correction. I love the old State of Kentucky, but the people of Wolfe county are nearest to my heart. But I have long since learned that Bourbon, Fayette, Clark and other bluegrass counties were far in advance of my native county, and so has Mr. Williams learned the same.

There are four or five families talking of moving to Texas. If they do there will be quite a Kentucky neighborhood, and we should all take THE HERALD. You don't know how glad I was when I received it at Eldorado, Oklahoma. I felt almost as proud as I had met an old friend just from home, and I, for one, will take THE HERALD.

Hoping you and your paper abundant success, I am, most respectfully,  
D. HOGG.

The Mt. Sterling Journal is one of the recent ventures in journalism, and it is the newest little sheet that has struck our sanctum for some time. John F. Wood is the name that appears as editor, and if his paper improves with age he will soon have to enlarge. We have put the Journal on our exchange list, and wish the enterprise success.

Judge Wm. Lindsay, of Frankfort, Saturday notified President Harrison in person that he could not accept the appointment as Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

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For catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

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JACK SPICER, Hazel Green, Ky.

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Fourth Reader.....	50	Key to same.....	25
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		3d Eclectic Geography.....	1 30

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.  
Agents for "Old Fugh, Old Pepper, Old Tarr and Old Taylor."

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## "The Rochester."

MR. J. I. CASE, (Hickory Grove Farm, home of Jay Eye-See) Racine, Wis., says: "After trying Jay Eye-See's Quinns Ointment, I removed a corn of two years standing, from a 3 year old filly, with three applications." It is the best preparation I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all Horsemen.

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D. HOGG.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts.  
DR. J. A. TAULBEE,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Hazel Green, Wolfe County,  
KENTUCKY.

DENTIST.  
EZEL, KY.

DAY HOUSE,  
HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
MRS. LOU DAY, Proprietress.  
This house has been recently refitted and refurnished, and the table is at all times supplied with the best in the market. Rates reasonable. Sample room attached and special rates to commercial men. Patronage is respectfully solicited.  
H. B. MAUPIN,  
D. H. CARPENTER,  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.  
CATLETTSBURG, KY.

# 1248.

## Citizens National Bank

WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.

PAID UP CAPITAL,  
**\$175,000.00.**

WASH MILLER,  
PRESIDENT.

S. W. WILLIS,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. H. HAMPTON,  
CASHIER.

J. W. POYNTER,  
ASST. CASHIER.

Has ample facilities for doing a general banking business. Securities deposited, makes collections, gives prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to it, and extends to its customers the most liberal accommodations consistent with correct banking business.

## CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that they have just completed arrangements with the American Book Company that will enable him to sell the school books adapted to the State Board of Education at the following reduced rates:

McGuffey's Small Primer.....	25	Ray's New First Arithmetic.....	15
" Revised Primer.....	85	" Second Arithmetic.....	50
" Eclectic Speller.....	17	" Third Arithmetic.....	50
" First Reader.....	30	" Key to same.....	50
" Second Reader.....	30	" High Arithmetic.....	85
" Third Reader.....	40	" Key volume.....	75
" Fourth Reader.....	50	McGuffey's 1st Eclectic Geography.....	55
" Fifth Reader.....	75	" 2d Eclectic Geography.....	1 10
" Sixth.....	75	" 3d Eclectic Geography.....	1 30

The above school-book publications of the American Book Company are well-known standards, and we shall at all times have a full supply on hand for sale to school officers, teachers or pupils at the prices named. Other school-books published by the American Book Company, 137 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, supplied at correspondingly low prices.  
J. T. DAY & CO., Hazel Green, Ky.

## "Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester of the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties of lamps and lamp shades for less than the cost of the lamp.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

## "The Rochester."

**ABSOLUTELY CURES**  
**QUINN'S OINTMENT**  
FOR  
RHEUMATISM  
SPRAINS  
WIND PAINS  
AND  
ALL  
PAINFUL AFFECTIONS

WE EDDY & CO. WHITEHALL, N. Y.

**JAY-EYE-SEE 2:10**

MR. J. I. CASE, (Hickory Grove Farm, home of Jay-Eye-See) writes, Wis., says: "After trying every known remedy, I removed a large blind of two years standing, from a 3 year old filly, with three applications of QUINN'S OINTMENT."

It is the best preparation I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all Horsemen.

We have hundreds of such testimonials.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Ask your druggist for it. If he does not have it, send to W. B. EDDY & CO., Whitehall, N. Y.

TRY IT

## PATTON BROS., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS CATLETTSBURG, KY.

The Largest Drug House in the Ohio Valley.  
Manufacturers of 225 REMEDIES that are sold by the Dozen.  
16,000 Square Feet of Floor Room. 28 Hands Employed.

<p><b>NERVE KING!</b> The only remedy that is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure all Pains and Aches, Cramps and Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, etc. Used internally and externally. The best Liniment in the world. PRICE 25 CENTS</p>	<p><b>HINDOO KIDNEY CORDIAL!</b> For the permanent cure of Pains in the Back, and all disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Thousands of certificates of those who have used this remedy, will be sent on application. PRICE 1.00</p>
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FOR SALE BY DRUG STORES, AND COUNTRY STORES EVERYWHERE

## Business Education

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING, SHORT-HAND, TYPE-WRITING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, ETC., AT THE BRYAN & STANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, 100 SOUTH-WEST CORNER THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY. CATALOGUE FREE.

## JOB PRINTING

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. Send your order

## R. S. STRADER & SON,

(Successors to J. A. LAIL & Co.)  
74 E. MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.  
Wholesale Dealers in

**Straight Kentucky Whiskies,  
Wines, Brandy, &c.**  
**FINE OLD WHISKY A SPECIALTY.**  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.  
Agents for "Old Pugh, Old Pepper, Old Tarr and Old Taylor."

## I. DINGFELDER,

WITH  
J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,  
Importers and Jobbers of

## DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Nos. 537, 539 and 541—  
—West Main Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. R. Sharp, Bruce Trimble, T. G. Denton,  
SHARP, TRIMBLE & DENTON,  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Have now a complete line of Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We solicit an inspection of our goods, and guarantee prices satisfactory and articles as recommended.

## 2 FARMS FOR SALE!

A farm containing 95 ACRES, 6 miles from Mt. Sterling, all in grass except 8 acres; good soil, good improvements and in good neighborhood, with an excellent orchard, and convenient to good schools, churches and postoffice. It is a nice home, and must be seen to be appreciated. I will divide it to suit purchasers and take a few good horses in part payment, and give liberal terms on the balance.  
J. G. TRIMBLE.

Also,  
A farm of ABOUT 365 ACRES, near End, on Blackwater, Morgan county, known as the Miles Cash farm; about 100 acres cleared and in cultivation, and the balance in timber. This farm is susceptible of division. I will divide it to suit purchasers and take a few good horses in part payment, and give liberal terms on the balance.  
J. G. TRIMBLE.

## TRIMBLE BROS.,

WHOLESALE  
GROCERS,  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Consignments of produce and the patronage of Mountain Merchants, respectfully solicited.  
J. G. TRIMBLE.

The justly celebrated "Perryan" steel pens, are sold at this office at 10 cents a dozen, and the best pen in town, at 5c apiece.





## HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Has a larger circulation in Wolfe, Morgan and Breathitt than all other papers in this State, and merchants in Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati will find it the most useful through which to secure Mountain Trade.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
TRANSIENT.  
Advertisements inserted for less than 3 months will be 75 cents an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion.

BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.  
1 inch, 12 months ..... \$ 7.50  
2 inches, ..... 12.50  
3 inches, ..... 15.00  
4 inches, ..... 17.50  
5 inches, ..... 20.00  
6 inches, ..... 22.50  
Liberal rates on larger advertisements made known on application.

Local notices to be interspersed among reading matter, 10 cents a line, with a discount of 25 per cent, where they run a month or longer.

Obituaries, tributes of respect, etc., 3c. a line. Count six words to the line and send with the manuscript. We will write obituaries and publish at 5 cents a line. Marriage and death notices, not exceeding ten lines, solicited and published FREE.

PAID HILLS, POST OFFICE BOX 10, HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
PAYABLE QUARTERLY ON DEMAND.  
Address: SPENCER COOPER, Hazel Green, Ky.

Clay Herndon, Deputy Collector, was a guest of John Pieratt Wednesday night.

Dr. Taulbee reports the birth of a girl baby to the wife of C. C. Wireman on Wednesday.

Mrs. Levi Kash, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, is now convalescent.

Miss Nannie Fields, Miss Florence Quickall and Ben Quickall, all of Hazel Green, were at the Hazel Green Academy this week.

Mort Pieratt, formerly of this place, but who has been living at Brushy, Ill., for a year or more, is now back here. It is certainly the finest country he ever saw.

Joseph Little, charged with breaking into the grocery store of David Athey, was tried Thursday, the jury failing to agree.

Saml Falkner, charged with forging an order from N. F. Fulk, was tried Friday.

Mason Cope, of Frozen Creek, Breathitt county, was here Wednesday after Dr. John A. Taulbee to visit his father, James Cope, who is quite ill, and the Doctor complied with the call.

"Punket," known as a former correspondent from Taulbee, was here Wednesday after Dr. John A. Taulbee to visit his father, James Cope, who is quite ill, and the Doctor complied with the call.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome and useful book from our friend, Judge Lusk, and beg to assure him that it is a token of his friendship that we shall always cherish with fond recollections of the past.

Miss Lane Taulbee, who has been keeping house for her brother, Dr. Brock Taulbee, of Mt. Sterling, for several months, is a guest of her brother, Dr. J. A. Taulbee, of this place, and on route for her home in Morgan, where she will visit her father and mother.

Crockett Colborn has sold out his contract at Rousseau and quit the logging business. He returned to Hazel Green this week, and says that he never enjoyed the life so fully as he does now.

W. M. Kerr & Co., of Ironton, O., the leading wholesale hardware dealers, writing us recently, say that James H. Phillips, for years past with a Cincinnati hardware house, has accepted a position with them and will in future travel this territory in their interest. Our merchants should make a note of this and hold orders for Mr. Phillips, who will call upon them soon.

We have received a letter from our young friend, Mort Seago, who is attending school at Kentucky University, in which he speaks very encouragingly of the future for Lexingtonians here. He mentions that he is anxious to see us and that he is sure we will appreciate his letter. He also sends love to everybody in Hazel Green.

John Pieratt and W. T. Swango, of this place, attended court at Mt. Sterling Monday, and report a very dull court day so far as stock sales were concerned. Mr. Swango sold three yoke of extra good cattle brought in, a pound, but that other sales averaged only about 25c. There was some fine cattle on the market, and several head left over unsold. But few plug horses on the market, and not many of those sold. No demand for mules at all.

Our press took a fly-up on this week, and at one time it seemed as if we could not issue the paper. John H. Rose, the well-known blacksmith, however, came to our aid, and at one time it seemed as if we could not issue the paper. John H. Rose, the well-known blacksmith, however, came to our aid, and at one time it seemed as if we could not issue the paper.

The next term of Hazel Green Academy on Monday, the 22nd.

Special drill classes for teachers will be arranged; a thorough review of branches required by the Kentucky School Law will be made; the reviews in all the branches will include something more than one thousand practical questions, and these will determine the measure the class of certificate that will be able to obtain next summer.

At the higher branches will be taught, or at least all for which there is demand. Other teachers will be employed, and every class and every pupil will be thoroughly taught.

Tuition rates are lower than at any school of like pretensions in Eastern Kentucky. There are no extra charges for matriculation, room rent, incidentals, etc.

The Academy Home will accommodate 50 boarders. New house, new furniture, good food, and plenty of it, all at a cost of \$2.00 per week.

Where can you do better? Where can you do better? Enter now and prepare yourself thoroughly for teaching.

Remember the cost, tuition, board and lodging only \$3.00 for twenty weeks.

Truly, W. M. H. COOK.

## WOLFE COUNTY.

### Campton Currencey.

G. T. Center went to Clay City last week on business.

J. H. Scaup, of Torrent, is attending court at this place.

N. Fulk, who has been attending court, has returned to McNabb, where he is getting out railroad ties.

Rev. E. D. Hiven passed through this place Saturday en route to Andrich to begin a protracted meeting.

Rev. F. A. Savage, who has been on the sick list for a considerable length of time, has almost recovered.

Rev. David Whitaker has been preaching some excellent sermons at the M. E. Church, South, the past week.

John C. Tolson has been appointed U. S. Storekeeper and assigned to duty at Boone Stumper's distillery near Maytown.

The school at this place is progressing nicely with 34 pupils in attendance. Prof. Bowman is proving to be an excellent teacher, and his assistants are giving general satisfaction.

Several young gentlemen from other counties are in attendance, while more are expected to commence in a few days.

Kelley Fulk, undoubtedly the best deputy sheriff Wolfe county ever had, made a raid into the lower end of the county last week, capturing several violators of the law.

I look forward with fond anticipation to the time when I will have the pleasure of voting for Kelley for sheriff. If he is ever a candidate for sheriff or other office, you bet he will get there all right.

The following were registered at the Combs House the past week: Spencer Cooper, J. W. Craven, J. T. Pieratt, Jr., W. H. Scaup, S. B. Kash and Dr. J. A. Taulbee, Hazel Green; Jacob Bush, F. Ponder, Fort Kent; Wm. Combs, Jackson; Fred Kellam, Portsmouth; O. Isaac Spenser, Zachariah; Col. Chennell, Bowen; Gus Wittman, Lexington; Bill Lusk, Fort Mitchell; H. S. Smith, Old Springs; J. M. Daniel, Clay City; Wm. Gillenwater, Henry Matlock, Knoxville; Tom Lusk, Fort Mitchell; J. W. Combs, South; Cincinnati; O. J. W. Combs, Stillwater; Mort Taulbee, Spradling; Stillwater; L. Byrd, Gun Lock, Thirt, Lee County.

COURT NOTES.

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came known some of the boys made themselves pipes of enormous size and are trying to smoke away their troubles.

Jan. 18, 1892.

Blackwater Babbles.

Asa Pieratt has sore throat.

The gripper is raging here.

On account of the big freeze up news is scarce.

We will soon have a saw mill on our creek.

It badly hurt Dr. Taulbee and you bet he will see a vacant spot on the table.

Jake Hounshell has moved to the little fork of Blackwater.

Born, to the wife of John Mann, a girl. John is kicking high.

Amos Lawton has moved to Frank Pieratt's farm for this year.

Mrs. Valentine Pieratt has been on the sick list, but is out again.

John Henry, of Grassy, was visiting his father Saturday and Sunday.

Harvey Miles has come in from Breathitt. His family will follow this week.

We have been visited with the heaviest sleet I ever saw, and still a sleetin'.

Willie Cox has been b-d with diphtheria to his throat, and died Saturday night.

Uncle Harry Little did not preach here Sunday. The weather was so bad he did not come.

Your correspondent took dinner with "Widow" Jones, and died Saturday night.

It was the birthday of his daughter Rosa, and the table was full from 7 o'clock and side to side.

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## H. F. PIERATT.

## J. T. PIERATT.

# H. F. PIERATT & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

LIVE STOCK & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

"Good People, Play Progression,"

Buy your goods while they are cheap, and now is the time.

WE ARE SELLING OUT!

and this is our reason: We want to buy more goods.

Don't you see that is business. We are not in business merely for pleasure, nor for health, but for the profit, and the way to make it profitable is to sell everybody. And the way to sell everybody is to sell cheaper than anybody. And that is what we are going to do—for Cash or Country Produce.

We have extended the Credit System until we are compelled to close our books, and we respectfully ask those who owe us to come in and pay part or all of your note or account. Trusting you will heed this, we remain,

Very respectfully, H. F. PIERATT & CO.

## Do You Need Money?

If so, you can get something better than dollars from. The completion of the K. E. R. R. to Jackson has cut off a large wholesale trade heretofore had by us in several counties east, and left on our hands an immense stock of goods, which we are compelled to unload, and in order to do so we are determined to make prices do the work, prices which will make our patrons happy and make country merchants feel that they are getting a bargain.

We are overstocked, and must unload. Remember we will duplicate any bill, with freights added, either wholesale or retail, east or west, north or south, up hill or down. We are now receiving such lines, bought for cash at bottom bargains, as will fill every department. New, fresh, seasonable, choice and cheap. We can astonish you with

## CHEAP TABLES

covered with goods at half prices. As the prices we name merely give us a chance to get our money out of the goods, we cannot afford credit. Goods will be sold for cash only, or country produce, live stock and school claims taken in exchange.

We have opened a new department under the charge of Miss Laura Rawlings and Miss Lula Day, which is fully stocked with fine Millinery, Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Wall Paper, Carpets and Oil Cloths, School Books and Supplies, Pictures and Frames etc., etc. Miss Rawlings is a thoroughly competent Milliner and Dress Maker, and we offer you a City Stock to select from. You can get as fine and stylish Millinery and Dresses here as anywhere, and at the very lowest prices. Yours, etc.,

## J. T. DAY & CO.,

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

JOHN M. ROSE. H. C. SWANGO.

## Rose & Swango,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

Carry a complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents' Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Patent Medicines, Saddles, Harness, etc., and sell FOR CASH at prices lower than ever before seen in Hazel Green. All goods guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

## JOB PRINTING

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. Send your order.

## PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

ST. VITUS DANCE CURED. VIII

SAN ANDREAS, CAL. CO., CAL., FEB. 1892.

My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again.

MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

A Very Bad Case.

EAST NEWBURY, MD., MARCH 3, 1891.

My daughter had epilepsy so severe that she would have 6 or 7 fits every 24 hours. Immediately after using Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic the spasms decreased in number, and in less than two weeks from taking the first dose they entirely ceased. Before using this medicine her mind was very weak, but now mind and memory are fully restored, and she is now attending school of the fit by the use of this great remedy.

M. A. MARY.

A Valuable Book on Nerve Diseases sent free to any address. Write for it to Pastor Koening, St. Louis, Mo. This medicine free of charge.

The Nerve Tonic is sold by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1878 and now generally in all directions by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. 60c per Doz. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.50.

Here the little Jeweler of Hazel, Turned to a Watch, the time to tell.

He is on his knees, As the public sees, And a prayer is made For the Jeweler's trade.

Not that he's boasted Or his trade has rusted, But his times are tight And then he's lost.

To sell goods faster Than ever before, On a new system With American Watches \$5.00, Large Weighted Hooks \$5.50, Beautiful Walnut Spools, A Good Watch, Hooks \$3. Superior quality of Sewing Machine Oil, 3 oz. bottles, 10 cents. Respectfully, T. F. CARR.

## TRADERS DEPOSIT BANK,

MT. STERLING, KY.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. SURPLUS, \$30,000.

J. M. BIGGART, President.

G. L. KIRK, Vice President.

W. W. THOMSON, Cashier.

We respectfully solicit the business of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky. A general banking business done. Give us a chance to send you a bank book, save your checks, and loan you money when in need. W. W. THOMSON, Cash.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS

With a new trimming machine, a modern stationer, fast press, in abundance of type and superior workmen, we are better prepared to print Institute Proceedings than any other in Eastern Kentucky. Please give us your orders. SPENCER COOPER, Editor Hazel, Hazel Green, Ky.

## W. J. SEITZ,

Thos. Henderson & Son,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.



# Hazel Green Herald.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, I. I. KY.



Copyright 1918, by Spencer Cooper

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

"Well, well," cried the doctor, who, by the way, was as kind and generous an old soul as ever lived, "don't get excited, Green. It is not so bad as that. Didn't I say she would get along all right, only it would take a long time to bring her through?"

"Yes, yes, but you said she must have good care and attention, and I have no way of procuring them for her. How can I get them, doctor, when I haven't a dollar in the world?"

For a little while the old physician remained silent. This state of affairs was nothing new to him, for he met with similar cases almost every day now in his practice, but he was not inured to it, and each new case appealed to his sympathy and touched his heart.

"You can get some means from your friends to tide you over this spell, can't you?" the doctor asked. "From your relatives or hers?"

"No, it is useless to think of that, doctor," John replied as he slowly and sadly shook his head. "We have no friends to call on for aid, and both my parents and hers have cut us off and left us to stand the tide alone. My father is rich, but he denounced and disowned her when she and I married, and from that day to this he has not spoken to her. She is dead to him."

"But surely, Green," the old doctor urged, "in a case like this he would not maintain such unnatural and unfatherly feelings. He cannot be so hard and inhuman as to let her suffer when he has it in his power to prevent it. Why, think of it, man, that would be simply terrible. It would be heathenish. It would be worse than brutal, and surely no Christian man would be so hard as that."

"I fear it would do no good to appeal to him," John replied. "I don't know what to do, doctor, I'm sure. My poor wife must have attention, but I am not able to even so much as pay you for your attendance."

"Never mind about me, Green," the old doctor replied. "Don't worry about my pay. I'll attend to her and do what ever is in my power to benefit her, and you can pay me when you are able. There won't be any trouble on that score."

John wept like a child at these words. It was the first time he had heard such for three or four long years, and he had come to believe all mankind heartless. He had felt all alone in the world and thought that of the millions of souls on earth, not one had a feeling of sympathy for himself and family. And now to meet with such kindness, and to hear such generous language from the lips of a stranger, touched John's heart deeply. He reached out and took the doctor's hand in his, and as the big tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks he cried:



"How can I ever thank you, doctor, for such kindness? How can I ever repay you for such generous conduct?"

"Come, come, Green," said the doctor with emburment, "don't do that. Let's not be children. Why, why is nothing. Come, rally up, man, and be quiet."

The old physician's tone and manner were so frank, quiet and unpretentious, that John was struck by them, and they acted on him like a soothing potion. In a little while he became calm again, and as the doctor talked on, always in a cheerful, confident tone, John's spirits revived and something of his fear and dread forsook him.

"We can't have everything in this world that we want," continued the doctor, "so we have to do the next best thing, and get along the best we can with what we have; and I guess we'll get along well enough."

So he put out the medicines for his patient, saying as he did so that he never liked to give prescriptions to the doctor, because the medicines there were not always fresh, and the drug-giving them, thus unintentionally taking it upon himself to furnish his

remedies with his skill. Having completed the object of his visit, he arose to go, saying that he would call on the morrow, but when he came out of the cabin he halted by the door, and for some time stood hesitatingly on the threshold. At last he beckoned John out.

"Green," he said, "your wife's father ought to know about this sickness, and if you don't object I'll try to let him. I can't do any harm, and it might result in some good. What do you say?"

"I don't know that there would be anything wrong in it," John replied, after thinking a moment, "and if you think it best I shan't offer any objection. But I don't think it will do you good."

"Well, perhaps it won't, but we can try. Anyway, we will give him a chance to show his heart. Just give me his address, and I'll write when I get home."

John gave the address, and that night the doctor wrote his letter to Hiram Blatchford.

## CHAPTER XIV.

ANOTHER LOAN NEEDED.

John was, of course, compelled to give up the idea of going east in quest of employment. He could not think of leaving his father. He waited day after day and week after week, hoping against hope for a happy turn of affairs. The doctor had written his letter to Blatchford, but no reply came, and after a month of waiting all hope of any was abandoned.

Mary continued in a precarious condition, and all through the long days her life hung in a balance. The good old doctor was faithful in his ministrations, but the dread malaria had gained so firm a hold on its victim that it was difficult to make an impression on it. John and Louise shared the duties of nurse, and often through the sad, somnolent nights John sat out the hours by the side of his sick wife, and in the solitude and loneliness his thoughts ran back over the eventful scenes of his life. Often in her delirious hours the mind of poor Mary wandered, and in a weak, frail voice she talked of her youth, of her old home in the east and of her father. Again and again she imagined herself a child and thought her mother came and bent over her and soothed her with loving words and caresses, just as she had so often when in her long ago. John could remember her father as she knew him when a child, and in her wild fancy he would come and kiss her and fondle her as he used to do in the old, happy days. Sometimes she would dream that she was in the old house, playing about the large, airy, cozy rooms, and again at other times she romped over the smooth, soft lawn.

Then her fancy would take a turn, and through her mind would come trooping remembrances of less pleasant scenes. She would live over again all the sufferings of later years and in the agony of her soul cry out to her father for mercy.

"Oh, papa, papa," she would cry, "have mercy on me and spare me. Do not be so cold and cruel to your child. Let me see one moment the touch of your hand, the pressure of your lips. Let me once more hear you speak words of tender love as you did when I was a child."

Thus the weeks dragged by and the autumn came. John's store of provisions dwindled down until the larder was almost empty. For days he and Louise had gone on short allowances in order that so much as possible might be spared to the sick woman. But now the time had come when the larder must be replenished in some way. John pondered the matter over long, and at last he hit upon a plan. He had his wagon and team and few farm implements left. He would make an effort to dispose of them. He was loath to take this step, for the sale of the things he parted with all chance of raising a crop the coming year.

"Yet, it must be done," he mused. "They must go, if there is anyone to buy them."

So he made an effort to raise some means that way, but day after day he sought for a purchaser in vain. There was nobody to buy them, for few of the settlers were much better off than he, and many another would gladly have exchanged his possessions for provisions or the means of securing them. Finding it impossible to get a purchaser for his things at a price John began to seek out another plan, and at last hit upon one.

Seraggs still lived, and as a last resort he decided to go once more to him. Perhaps, under the circumstances, Seraggs would be so good as to increase the loan on the farm, or at least accommodate him with a loan on the wagon and team. There was a great hope of his doing either, but as a drowning man catches at a straw, so will a starving one catch at anything that offers a bare prospect of relief. Nobody save Seraggs seemed to have money to loan, so to Seraggs John went.

When he entered Seraggs' office John found Harry Pearson there. Pearson gave him a warm salutation, asked after his father and family, and was greatly shocked and much saddened when John told him of Mrs. Green's sickness.

"It is too bad," he said, "and I regret it exceedingly. You have my heartfelt sympathy, Mr. Green, indeed you have. I have felt a great interest in you, and while I was away I often thought of you. I should have been out to see you, but only returned from the east three days ago, and I have been very much crowded with business since."

John thanked Pearson for his kindly interest—thanked him from the bottom of his heart, for he was in that condition when the kindness of a dog, even, would have been grateful. Moreover, John looked upon Mr. Pearson as an exceedingly generous young man and was glad to have his friendship and company. So he expressed a wish that Harry would visit his family as often as he could, and then he turned to Seraggs.

Seraggs looked on this little scene with anything but a pleased expression. His face showed a mingling of anger and pity, and if John had been looking upon him, capable of reading the human countenance, he surely would have seen something in the expression of Seraggs' face and eyes to have warned him against future danger. But as it was John saw nothing.

"Mr. Seraggs," John said when the salutations were over, "I have come to you for a further accommodation; as you call it, and in this instance I will term it an 'accommodation' myself even though dearly bought. I have come to that point where I must have money from some source, even if I have to look to you, and I want to know if you couldn't possibly make a slight advance on my loan. The farm is undoubtedly perfectly good for more than double what it is now on it, and I could surely let me have fifty dollars more, at least. Come, Seraggs, can't you do it under the circumstances?"

Seraggs made no reply further than to shake his head slowly in the negative. "Seraggs," said John, "it is a matter of life and death. I must have the money or my wife will die, and you must let me have it. You must, do you hear? I can't get it anywhere else, and you must let me have it."

It was a long time before Seraggs spoke, and then he delivered his words slowly, and there was a tinge of sadness in his voice so foreign to him that it sounded strange to his own ears. "Mr. Green," he said, "I sympathize with you, and were it in my power to aid you with a loan I'd do gladly. But it is not. You know that the money I control is eastern capital, and I have rules to govern me—rules that are the matter of my making, and I dare not overstep them or vary from them in the least. I have had other petitions such as yours from the settlers of the plains, and in the hope of being able to accomplish something for those people, I have written to the company whose money I have, laying the true state of affairs open to them, and begging them to afford me some relief. Several times so that these unfortunate people might have a chance to live through these close times."

At this point Seraggs happened to glance up and his eyes met those of John. Seraggs' face was so earnest and his words were so sincere, and he was looking daggers and shaking his head angrily at Seraggs, but the agent paid no attention to these gestures, and went on:

"I have exhausted every means in the effort to induce these settlers, to show a liberal spirit to the capitalists, but it has been all in vain. They say add no more money under any circumstances, and that ends the matter for me. I would let you have the money, Green, if I could, and I'd be glad to do it, but my hands are tied, and I can do nothing."

"Could you let me have some on the provision and agricultural implements?" Green asked.

"Couldn't do that even," Seraggs replied, with another slow shaking of his head.

"Not even a very small amount?" John persisted.

"No, not a dollar."

"Then, in the name of God am I to do? Must my wife die of want before my eyes, and my daughter and myself starve? Surely there must be some way to avoid that. Surely all mankind are not so heartless!"

And the tears came to John's eyes, strong man that he was, and his voice trembled and his form shook. Even Seraggs was touched by the sad spectacle of the man in distress, and he felt anxious to do something for him. After the lapse of a minute, during which the agent did some serious thinking, he looked up and said:

"Green, I pity you, and all the poor settlers who are so situated, and I wish I had the power to help you all. But I haven't. I am not rich. Far from it. I have some means, it is true, but it is nearly all in real estate, and in these times it is impossible to get it out. Your case, though, is a little harder than any I know of, and I feel that you must have help. I will tell you what I'll do. I'll do my best to get in a little money from some source, and if you'll come here again day after tomorrow I'll let you have some. Say nothing about this to any one, though, if it was to get out that I had made it to you, I would be overrun with importunities from a hundred others. Keep it quiet, and come day after tomorrow."

At this point Harry Pearson left the office, and Green arose, and pressing Seraggs' hand, thanked him again and again for his kindness.

"Mr. Seraggs," he said, "I have misjudged you in the past, and I feel that I owe you an apology for it."

"That's all right, Green," Seraggs replied. "I'm glad to see a man as good as any means, but I guess the truth is known I would not be considered altogether as bad as some people think I am. However, that is neither here nor there. Come back to me the next day and I'll see what I can do for you."

The reader may be inclined to look upon Seraggs as a changed creature,

and decide that he has undergone a change of heart or something of that sort, but still—the not the case. He is Seraggs still—the same in heart and principle that he has always been. The truth about Seraggs is, he never was as bad as he seemed. Like a great many other successful business men, he knew how to look out for his own interest, and made it a point to turn every dollar possible into his own pocket. In doing this he did not stop to consider the welfare of those with whom he dealt. But outside of business Seraggs had a heart, and he could, and did, sympathize with the needy. Seraggs was charitable in his way, but he never mixed charity and business.

When John Green came down from Seraggs' office after the interview just described, he found Harry Pearson awaiting him on the street, and the two men walked away together. They had not gone far when Harry remarked:

"Seraggs is a pious old chap, ain't he?"

"He seems to be a much better man than I thought," John replied.

"Yes, seems to be," said Harry. "It's not very hard for some men to make appearances, though, is it?"

"I don't know what you mean, Mr. Pearson."

"Oh, I don't mean anything, only that of course Seraggs' pretended interest in your welfare is nicely put on. The idea of Seraggs feeling an interest in anybody. That's rich, Green."

"Do you suppose he didn't mean what he said?"

"Why, so far as letting you have the money is concerned, no doubt he did. But what sort of terms would he make you?"

"I don't know," said Green. "I never asked him about that. I don't suppose, though, the terms would be very liberal, but let them be what they may I am glad to accept them. I am not in a situation now to cavil over terms. I must have money at any cost, and Seraggs is the only man from whom I can get it."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Green. There is another place to get the money, and I will help you to get it. You must not take it from Seraggs, be-



cause he only wants to get you in his power. He would loan you twenty-five or thirty dollars on your chattels at exorbitant interest, and if you failed to take up your note promptly to a day he would close you out. That's his purpose and a nice little speculation he would make of it. I don't suggest you do it. I've put myself in his grasp."

"I know," replied John, "that Seraggs makes it a point to drive a good bargain; but still he has been very fair with me. He hunted up a customer for my horse over at Paradise Park, and begged me to sell out and save my money."

"Yes," said Pearson, "and what was his purpose in that? Was it to serve you, or was your good is not of comparisons for himself? Seraggs would rather some other man than you would lose when the other man's loss means fifty dollars in Seraggs' pocket. The worst of us can get us into the most generous under such circumstances. Of course you can do as you please, but as a friend who has no interest in the matter except your good, I keep away from Seraggs. I can help you get the money, and, if you wish it, I will."

"Where can I get it?" Green asked.

"I have a friend up town," said Harry, "who has a little money to loan, and I'll get it for you. I'll get it for you in his line, I can induce him to take it. I wish I had the money for you. If I had you could have it at low interest and on all the time you wanted, but unfortunately for my hands over this world's goods, having lost heavily in Seraggs' boom over at Paradise Park."

"Were you a victim to that boom?"

"I was sure went into it on Seraggs' representation, and like you and all the rest I got stuck, while Seraggs got rich. Seraggs has plenty of money, but he knows how to keep it."

John's faith in Seraggs was of a recent growth and consequently it easily shaken, and it is no great wonder that he inclined to Harry Pearson. Moreover, Pearson's talk and manner were earnest, and his estimate of Seraggs was so plausible, to say the least, and he decided to avoid Seraggs and accept the loan from Harry's friend, and accordingly went to that friend's office without delay.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Embroidery Memorandum.

Teacher—Jimmie, what is the chief product of the Malay peninsula? Jim—Alakria.—Harper's Bazar.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Alexandre Dumas is greatly hampered in his literary work by his wife's protracted and painful illness. On her account he stays at Marly, and is said to walk fast and aimlessly about the adjacent forests in all kinds of weather. This mental distress completely unfit him for the use of the pen.

—The name of Swinburne is almost as closely associated with the Isle of Wight as that of Tennyson. The poet himself spent much of his early life at the Unweiloff. His brother and his father, Admiral Swinburne, are buried at Bonchurch, and several members of his family own property in the island.

—Gen. Peixoto, the new Brazilian president, is a soldier-like man, past the middle age, of dark or swarthy complexion, and wearing his gray hair close cut. Courteous and pleasing in manner, he is courteous and nervously polite, and has a good sympathetic voice. As a soldier he has been in respect rather than brilliant.

—Prince Max, the third son of Prince George of Saxony, nephew of the king, recently passed a brilliant examination in the subject of the history of the British people, who is admitted by the highly-cultured children of the Habs, masculine and feminine, of various colors and all ages, whether living on the street or at the Back bay or elsewhere.

—One old experience in the life of Sir Edwin Arnold seems not yet to have been brought out in the course of his visit to New York. To win a wager made by a lady of old acquaintance, he had to climb to the top of Fuji San, thousand feet to the top of Fuji San.

—The Browning society of Boston holds interpretation meetings. In which attempts are made to fathom the depths of the "mysteries" of the British poet who is admired by the highly-cultured children of the Habs, masculine and feminine, of various colors and all ages, whether living on the street or at the Back bay or elsewhere.

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—Maj. William Dickey, known in Aroostook county as "the duke of Fort Kent," is one of the most picturesque figures among the pioneers and politicians of Maine. He is about eighty years of age, of a robust and powerful and active in the cause of the people of his district, whom he has often ably represented in the legislature. He lives in the barracks which were erected at Fort Kent by the government at the time of the Aroostook war, having purchased the property and fitted it up as a homestead.

## HUMOROUS.

—Mabel—"So their elopement was a failure, was it?" Sissie—"Yes, they got away, and were married."—Town Topics.

—"It was all very well for the poet to talk about 'a pretty woman, nobly planned,'" said Mr. Arrears said, "the trouble is that it takes such a lot of money to carry out the plan."—Boston Post.

—A More Important Point—Jack—"Any, we shall have to close. Would you marry without your parents' consent?" Amy—"Of course I would; but, oh, Jack, how about the wedding present?"—Light.

—Wife—"Harry, I never thought you could change so. You used to say that you might search the world over, and never could find a woman equal to me, and now you are scarcely ever at home." Husband—"Oh, that's all right, dear; I'm simply making the search now to prove the correctness of my assertion."—Boston Transcript.

—First American Girl—"I owe much of my father's offer to 'the duke'!" Second Ditto—"Ten thousand dollars a year. He said, however, he wasn't looking for money. What do you think of that?" First Ditto—"Think? Why he's no duke. I'll wager a box of candy that he's nothing but a vile adventurer."—Harper's Bazar.

—Brown—"Of course it's none of my business, but I felt it my duty to say that I saw your wife beckoning to a man right in the public street yesterday." Gray—"Beckoning to a man? My wife? Right in the public street?" Brown—"Perhaps I ought to say it was a horse-car conductor." Gray—"Oh, well, there it's no consequence. I'm glad he didn't see her, so there's no harm done."—Boston Transcript.

—A certain clergyman of Halifax, Nova Scotia, while addressing his congregation on the subject of the Predigal Son, is said to have affected his hearers even more than he anticipated when, with tears in his eyes and pathos in his voice, he pictured the aged father overjoyed to see his long-lost boy, commanding them to bring forth and kill the little calf which had been fattened for years and years and years.





The Observer.  
"Fair charmer," exclaimed the enraptured youth, "be mine!"  
"Alas, Adolphus!" sighed the lovely queen of the chorus girls, "there are obstacles in the way."  
"Name them!" he cried, impatiently.  
"Nannette, Iphigenia, Lucille, Helen and Arabella, my grandchildren, you know. They might not like you."  
And the wild wails moaned and whistled without and the sun sank like a huge ball of frozen blood in the gloomy west.—Chicago Tribune.

Winged Words Pinioned.  
Primus—How do you like my translation of Hlad?  
Secundus—Well, sir, you have removed the impression that Homer sometimes nods—  
Primus—Oh, thank you—  
Secundus—According to your version he seems to do so habitually.—Judge.

High-Fried Starvation.  
"Hello, Cad! What are you eating?"  
"Footstaple."  
"That all?"  
"Yes. I've got thirty cents, and after I've tipped the waiter I'll only have five. Can't get anything here for five cents."—Harpers' Bazar.

The Echo Tells Its Truth.  
Ambitious Mamma (who has finally persuaded daughter to accept aged suitor)—And, after all, what is matrimony?  
(Echo in the maiden's heart)—Matter 's money.—Life.

If It Only Were Practicable.  
If you want to know what real life is, get enormously rich, make your will and three months after death come back and see how many kinds of an old fool your heirs will prove you to be in any court in the country.—N. Y. Herald.

Deafness Can't Be Cured  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing more than a diseased condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing more than a diseased condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing more than a diseased condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Stage Jewels.  
Props (rushing into manager's office)—That confounded stick! the supes, has stolen the star's diamonds!  
Manager—I left them in your charge and you will have to pay for them! I'll dock you three dollars from this week's salary.—Jeweler's Circular.

A Fitful Case.  
Judge—What is the charge against this man?  
Policeman—He stole a street-car horse.  
Judge—I will decide to-morrow whether to send him to a lunatic asylum or the poorhouse.—Good News.

A Clear Case.  
First Policeman—There's a man that's always thirvin' with the servant girls on my beat. I'd like to run him in, but I don't see how I can.  
Second Policeman—Why not arrest him on the charge of personating an officer?—Life.

Rose & Swango desire to inform the public that they are agents for the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits, and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

No Use for Cyclones.  
Gillhooley—According to the signal service predictions we are going to have a cyclone.  
Gus De Smith—I have a mortal dread of cyclones.  
"Were you ever in one?" somebody asked.  
"No, but I lost my dear aunt in one."  
"That is sad."  
"You bet it was tough. She hadn't made her will, and instead of me another relative got the property. I've never had any use for cyclones since."—Texas Sittings.

At His Expense.  
"We had a lot of fun at Charlie Close's! His expense this summer," said a returned seaside resorter to her next friend.  
"Did you?" was the confident reply.  
"Well, I'll bet a caramel you didn't have anything else."—Detroit Free Press.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.  
A CERTAIN cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Psoriasis, Scalds, Nipples and Eruptions. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. For sale by Rose & Swango.



TOUGHEST PICTORIAL LIE YET.  
First Truckman—I beg your pardon for mentioning it, my dear sir, but circumstances over which I am sure you had no control have resulted in your front wheel becoming locked with mine.  
Second Truckman—Will you permit me to offer an abject apology and to back my horse with all celerity? Accidents will happen, sir.—Judge.

Consumption Cured.  
AN OLD physician, retired from practice, having laid placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to any who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 451

Importers' advertisement.  
Mrs. Correll (address to her servant)—I have had a good many girls, but you are about the greenest of the lot.  
Miss O'Toole—Thank you, ma'am; I think to be the greenest of the lot.  
Mrs. Correll—You are a new one, you are. You would make a galley slave of the poor laboring man, wouldn't you?—Texas Sittings.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, cures the lungs, and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used, as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it becomes settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack, and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Iowa. 50 cent bottle for sale by Rose & Swango.

He said a couple.  
Hired Boy (to a farm)—Kin I go fish in this afternoon?  
Farmer—No, but be a good boy and work hard 'n' mebbe next week you kin go to a funeral.  
Hired Boy—Kin I go to your'n? Ench.

Mr. Wm. T. Price, a justice of the peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The remedy can not be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial, and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottle for sale by Rose & Swango.

Guess Again.  
Ethel—Chippie is sure now that marriage is a lottery.  
Maud—What has convinced him?  
Ethel—He told Josie he guessed he would make her his wife, and she told him to "guess again."—N. Y. Herald.

WE WANT 1,000 doz. eggs at 10c. We want your country produce. We want your surplus produce, and we want to sell you goods cheaper than anybody.  
H. F. PIERATT & Co.

THE WINCHESTER BANK, WINCHESTER, KY.  
N. H. WITHERSPOON, President.  
J. D. HUSTLER, Cashier.  
Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00.  
Surplus, \$100,000.00.  
This Bank solicits the accounts of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky, and offers its customers every facility, and the most liberal terms within the limits of legitimate banking.

J. H. PIERATT, Livory, Feed and Sale Stable, HAZEL GREEN, KY.

300 Double and Single Bays and Saddle Horses for hire. Parties conveyed to any point on reasonable terms.  
I will also attend to all calls for antiseptic and disinfectant business of this kind. Respectfully, J. H. PIERATT.

That Your Hair may retain its youthful color, fullness, and beauty, dress it daily with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It cleanses the scalp, cures humors, and stimulates a new growth of hair.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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